school or college, nor within ten miles of redis. In 1829, he was again accused of reburg-on-the-Unstrut, where he had taken plis abode. Subsequently, he was allowed to return there, and when the present King of Prusia came to the throne, Jahn was again word to reside where he chose, and was sherward decorated with the order of the Iron Cross. In 1844, being in danger of losing his Inte property at Freiburg, he published an appeal to the German people, which caused a great gustion, and brought him the desired aid. In 1848, he was chosen a member of the Frankfort Parliament, and at first was welcomed with gest enthusiasm, by the progressive pro-fessors of that body. But he was not up to the democracy which prevailed there, and presently became one of the most unpopular of men with the members of the Democratic juty. Them he charged with all sorts of ciminal and disorderly tendencies, and him they treated as an old renegade and blockhead. Rewas a quaint patriarchal figure as we saw In in St. Paul's Church in 1843,-a tall, viggrous old man, dressed in a singular tunic, with a black velvet shull cap, a broad shirt collar of rather dubious whiteness, turned over on his shoulders, and a heavy white heard filling low upon his bosom. His speeches were short, jerking, queer, full of droll suggestions and rude personalities. In the Par-Ement he was a supporter of the scheme for making Germany a hereditary Empire with the Hohenzollerns at its head. Since 1843 he has not been heard of. Our German papers do not state where he died but we presume it

NORTH CAROLINA .- The Raleigh Standard his returns from all the Counties but Gates and Hyde, and Pierce has 818 majority. Gates is reported a tie and Hyde for Pierce by four mjority. Total vote about 80,000.

was at Freiburg.

teleb Transatlantic Packet Station. A correspondent of The Dublin (Ireland) Post suggests the formation of a pier as a "place of call" for erican-bound steamships at the mouth of Cork Har bor. It seems upon actual observation that the Collins and Cunard thips usually pass within some five miles of the point proposed, and that by extending the Dublin and and telegraph thither, a delay of at most two hours would enable those vessels to bring files of papers and dispatches, respectively, twenty-four hours later than they now do. This point is not fifteen miles further from New-York or Boston than the proposed place of landing in Galway, and is free from the objections of the leter, arising from its exposure to the storms of the

Hon. ALBERT LOCKWOOD, Counselor at law, and late Judge of the Westchester County Courts, died at his residence, in Sing Sing, Sunday merning, aged fifty years.

The Rome Excelsior is an independent Maine Law paper just started in Oneida County by O. B. Peirce, the Grammarian. It deals hard but goodnstured hits in various directions, and seems to understand that a live paper is worth any two dead ones.

THE N. Y. OBSERVER AND MR. JAMES. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune :

Please allow me the hospitality of your paper to right myself with The New-York Observer, and so add to the many obligations I already H. JAMES. Yours truly. owe you.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1852. An article in your paper of to-day does me so much injustice that I cannot afford to let it pass unno-

The drift of your assault is to charge me with hostility to the marriage institution. This charge is so far from being true, that I have invariably aimed to advance the honer of marriage by seeking to free it from certain purely arbitrary and conventional obstructions in reference to divorce. For example, I have always argued spainst Mr. Greeley, that it was not essential to the honor of marriage that two persons should be compelled to live together when they held the reciprocal relation of dogsade at, and that in that state of things divorce might profitably intervene, provided the parties guaranteal the State against the charge of their of horizon. I have very corneasily, and as it appears to me, very unanswerably, contended for a greater freedom of divorce on these grounds in the columns of The Tribone some years since; but I had no like that I was thus weakening the respect of marriage. I seemed to myself to be plainly strengthening it, by removing purely arbitrary and damaging obstructions. The existing dishoulty of divorce is one of those obstructions. You will not pretend to say that the legis lative sanction of divorce now existing discharges the marriage rite of respect? How, then, shall any colargement of that sanction which I propose avail to do so? I si possible that a person exposed to the childing influences of a large city like this so long as you have been, should see no other security for the fault fill union of husband and wife than that which dates from the pulse office? I cannot believe it. You must have now provided targeters, if you have been oven or honer of marriage by seeking to free it from certain

from the pilec office? I cannot believe it. You must have many married partners, if you have been even or-disciply fortunate in your company, who, if the marriage attacks were formally abolished to-morrow, would instantly annul that legal aboltion again by the unswerv-

instantly amen that begal abolision again by the unswerving constancy of their hearts and lives.

No man has a more cordial, nor, as I conceive, a more enhanced or epect for marriage than I have, whether it be regarded, let, as a beautiful and very perfect symbol of religious or metaphysic truth, or, 2d, as an independent social institution. I have fully shown its chain to respect on both these grounds in a number of The Tribane, which you quoted at the time, but which it serves you dishonest instincts new to overlook. You probably are induferent to the subject in its higher and privacy point of view, but your present article proves that you have some regard for it in its social aspects. If you regard narriage, then, as a social institution, you will, of course, abow that its value depends altrogether upon the asset is premotes. If these uses are salurary, the institution is inconcible. If, on the contrary, they are mischieves, the institution is deplorable. Now, no one charges that the legitimate uses of the marriage institution are otherwise than good. But a social institution whose uses are intrinsically good may be very badly administered, and that the legitimate uses of the marriage institution are otherwise than good. But a social institution whose uses are intrinsely good may be very badiy administered, and the produce machine. This, I allege, is the case with the marriage institution. It is not administered livingly, or with reference to be made of society, but only braditionally, or with reference to some wholly past state of society. In a disorderly condition of society, the that from which we have for the last two centuries been slowly emerging, men of wealth and power, men of violence and intrigue, would have laughed at the secretical affections, and rendered the family security lagatory, had not society fortified marriage by the most singent safeguards. The still glaring inequality of the excess moreover, would have led kings and nobles into the most brust contempt for woman, had not the pedice ecclesia-stial regime almost unterly imbited directe. The elevation of woman in Christen hun has has been owing exclusively to a very rigid administration of the marriage institution in the estiler periods of our social history. But what man of wealth and power, what man of violence and intrigue, is there now to take away a man's wife from him? No doubt there is a very man may change the violation of the marriage band at the present time; careful observers do not be little to any an almost unequaled violation of it; but that is an end which no positive legislation can prevent, because it is manifestly based upon a popular contempt for the present indolent and releous administration of the law. The only possible chance for correcting it depends, as I have uniformly in isted, upon a change in that a luminstation—that is not complete guarantee to society which the limits of a complete guarantee to society which the limits of a complete guarantee to society

writing, to be sure, upon a larger topic, and alluded to marriage only by wey of illustration. But what I said about it then seems to me still completely true. And, true or untrue, why do you not cite me before your readers honeestly? You allow your printer to turn the first quotation you make into sheer nonsense, and you so bedevil the second with ostentations and minatory italics, that a heedless reader will look upon the imbacile tunefaction as so much solid argument, and infer that any one who can provoke that amount of purely typograp hic malediction from a plous editor must needs be closely affiliated—you know where.

Now, as a matter of speculation merely, why should you desire to prejudice me before the community? I am a humble individual, without any influence to commend my ideas to public acceptance, apart from their intrinsic truth. And if, as you allege, my desire and aim be to destroy the marriage institution, I am at least not so foolish as to attempt that labor by a mere exhibition

o foolish as to attempt that labor by a mere exhibition f will. I must have adduced some colorable reason arits destruction. Will you be good enough to tell in for its destruction. Will you be good enough or can where I have exhibited these reasons? Or, failing to do so, will you be good enough to confess yourself a de-feated trickster, unworthy the companionship of honest

feated trickster, unworthy the companiouship of honest ment.

Doubtless, Mr. Editor, you address an easy, good natured andience, who do not care to scan too alsely the stagmant slip-lop which your weekly ladde deals out to them. But the large public periectly appreciates your dimsy zeal for righteousness. Every reasonable man knows that if I assail a chorished institution without the exhibition of valid reasons, I alone must prove the sufferer, and that immediately. Every such person therefore suspect, when a pious editor goes out of his way to insult me for this imputed offense, that his apparent motive is only a mask to some nature real and covert on. And this suspicion would be palpably just in the present instance. You are by no means concerned about any boetlity, real or imaginary, which I or any other person may exhibit toward the marriage institution. I do you the justice, on the contrary, to believe that you would entire too happy to find me and all your other fine ied entires "bringing up"—to use your own choice expression—"against the seventh commandment." But my benevolence, at least, is quite too weak to afford you that grasification. Naturalists tell us that the Sepia, or cuttle-lish, when pursued, is in the habit "of ejecting an inky flund, which colors the adjacent waters so deeply as to afferd it an easy means of escape." Now science, in revening to us the splendid analogies of nature, teaches us that the Sepia, or cuttle-fish, of these watery latitudes, is only in oblique or imperfect form of the tricky secturian editor of higher ones: even as that tricky editor is him self only an oblique or imperfect prophecy of the integral Man of still higher latitudes. Accordingly, if we take the trouble to explore the linky and deceptive puddle you have trejected in our path, we shall find that the origin of your ild will lies very much behind that. We shall find that the selicanty, in its only read or visual apprehension, seems to me to imply a very perfect life for man, or one which safely disuses all p Doubtless, Mr. Editor, you address an easy, good-na

mirroulous and divine wine into our old customary bot-tles, but the bottles pop, whiz, sputter and crack so on every side, that my wife and children and servanta laughingly protest that we shall have no rest short of absolutely new bottles. Now these bottles admit of no private manufacture. They are so vast in compass, and so costly in material, that they claim all the resources and all the wit of society to fashion them. There is no harm, of course, in a patient citizen like me occasionally stirring up the pure mind of his brothren by way of re-membrance, or including a word new and the stirring up the pure mind of his brothren by way of remembrance, or indulging a word now and then upon the pattern the fabric should follow. Accordingly, I do drop an occasional word in the columns of The Tribune, and would be happy to do the same in those of The Observer, on this interesting topic: hinting how, as I concive, our good old family bottle, conjugal bottle, and social bottle generally—might be descroyed?—not might be samed from destruction, remeed, regenerated and reformed, by wise and timely legislation. I am happy to say, too, that my efforts seem to be taken in growing good part. Virtuous and genial Presbyterians even, as well as mere unregimented sinners, are beginning to express an interest in the attractive theme, and a hope of good fruitto come out of its seasonable agitation. For it is evident to every honest mind that if our conjugal, parental and so cial ties generally can be safely discharged of the purely diabolic element of outcard force, they must instantly become transfigured by their own inward, divine and irresistible loveliness.

Hinc ille lachryme? This is the open source of your

must instantly become transfigured by their own laward, divine and irresistible loveliness.

Hinc ille lachryma! This is the open source of your tribulation, the pulpable spring of your ineffectual venom. With the instinct unhappily of self-preservation, you perceive that if our social relations once become orderly, not by constraint but of an inherent and divine necessity, there will be a speedy end to the empire of cant and false pretension. For if a living piety once invade the human mind, a piety attuned to the ministries of science, a piety which celebrates God no longer as the mere traditional source of lapsed and contingent felicities, but as the present and palpable doer of divinest deeds—such as feeding the starving hordes of the earth's population, clothing the naked, enlightening the ignorant, comforting the dejected, breaking the year of every oppression, cleaning the discessed conscience, banishing want and sickness and envy, and diffusing universal plenty, peace and rightcounsess—what, in Heaven's name, will become of that vapid piety which now exhales only in the forms of selfish and mendicant supplication, or else of impudent interference with the privacies of other people's souls!

I have not yet had the pleasure of realing any of Mrs. Smath's publications, and cannot therefore estimate your candor in associating her labors with mine. But inasmuch as I perceive from the newspapers that that well-intentioned lady is engaged in a very arduous crusade against the natural and obvious distinction of the sexes, the which distinction I meanwhile set great store by, I presume your good will in this instance to be as trans

the which distinction I meanwhile set great store by, presume your good will in this instance to be as trans parent as I have found it in others, and thank you as

parent as I have found it in others, and thank you as cordingly.

As to your sitempt to insumate a community of purpose or tendency between myself and that ramification of your own religious body, known as the Onesda Perfectionist. I may saiely leave it to the scorn of those smeng your readers who can estimate the cowardice which, in wanton disregard of a neighbor's good name, hints and insinuates the calumny it dares not boddy mouth. These men, as I learn from their own story, are ultra—that is to say, consistent—Calvinists, who have found in the beason of the dootrines you yourself profess the logical warrant of the practices which you nevertheless condemn. From a conversation or two which I have had with some of their leading men, I judged them to be persons of great sincerity, but of deplorable fanaticism, who were driven to the lengths which you so sternly reprobate strictly because they exemplify what you do not, a logical abandonment to their own religious convictions. I told them candidly, that any men of common sense must give short shrift in his regard to a deity who elected men to the privilege of leading theories of their leading theories of the vernow any amenable to the tributual of common they were no way amenable to the tributual of common his regard to a deity who elected men to the privilege of leading di orderly lives; but at the same time I saw that they were no way amenable to the tribunal of common sense. An unbarly relicious fanaticism, the flowering of your own fundamental principles, has lifted them out of that wholes me judicature, and they must hence foult drift whithersoever the benemant powers—who, after all, are paramount in this world, spite of many Observers—will let them. But at the same time I must avow that these strenuous and unhandsome sectarists appeared to me far worthier of tender compassion than of brutal public vituperation. Honest, upright souls they seemed at bottom, though sadly misguided by an insane sense of duty, and delaste women were among them, too, full no doubt of woman's indestructible insane sense of duty, and delicate women were among them, too, full no doubt of woman's indestructible truth. They were fathers and husbands and brothers like myself, disfigured to be sure by a morbid religious conscience, but no less capable of sufferingen that account whatever I saffered. And so I could not help saying to myself, how surely must errors like these involve this poor, unprotected people in permanent popular disgrace; or what is worse, periags provoke the fatal violence of a disgusting blue production of the popular disgrace. worse, perhaps provoke the fatal violence of a disgusting pharesic mob; and how gladly, therefore, must good men of every name rather losen than deepen the inevit ble odium in which they stand! Accordingly, it spreas to me about as unmanly a sight as the sun new since upon to see a great, prosperous newspaper like The New Fork Observer gathering together the two wings of its hebtomadal flatulence, "secular" and "religious," for a doughty descent upon this starreling and harn loss field-incurs?

At d this reminds me, by the way, to adore the beautiful Nemesis,—beautiful and dread i—which in every com-

ham less field-mouse!

At d this reminds me, by the way, to adore the beautiful Nemesh —beautiful and dread t—which in every commetion of opinion intallidly drives you, and persons like you, into a significant clasmor for the interests of the Seventh Commandment. Whence this special zeal, this appearance of the seventh Commandment. Whence this special zeal, this appearance of the seventh of the interests of that institution? Have you then a fixed conviction that no mean, however refined by God's culture and the elevation of our present social sentiment, could be exempted from police regulation, without instantly rushing into adultery? It would really seem so. But if that be your state of mind, it only furnishes another striking proof of the power, which your friends the Socialists attribute to constraint, in enhancing and inflaming the normal appreciation of sensual delights.

And here I drop my pen. I have used it freely, to express the indignation which every true man must feel, at seeing an eminent public station like that of the cliber of a religious newspaper, perverted to the wanton defination of private character and the profligate obstruction of humane caterprise.

Hency James.

struction of humane enterprise.

I am, yeurs, &c.,

HENRY JAMES.

The Lewistown (Pa.) Gazette says that several bears have been making their home on the mountain below that place for some time, three of them having been seen at different times a few rods from the turnpike. A party got a shot at them a few weeks since, and severely wounded the largest—supposed to weigh at least 400 pounds—but bruin rolled himself down the mountain through a laurel thicket, and thus effected his escape. Their range appears to be from the have uniformly in isted, upon a change in that a framistration—diat is to say, upon freely legitimating divorce, which the limits of a complete guarantee to society exists the support of off princy because in that case you pince the inducement to mutual fidelity no longer in the base legal boundage of the parties merely, but in the raid rocal hiward sweetness or humanity. And this is an appeal which, when frankly and generously made, no man or woman will ever prove recreant to.

Again, in The Tribune stricle of last summer which you goote for rather, shamelessly misquoic) it seems it to be on the first guard in case of a snow. One poor fellow has altheir guard in case of a snow. One poor fellow has altheir guard in case of a snow. One poor fellow has altheir guard in case of a snow. One poor fellow has altheir guard in case of a snow. One poor fellow has altheir guard in case of a snow. One poor fellow has altheir guard in case of a snow. One poor fellow has altheir guard in case of a snow. The Democratic Festival.

This affair came off last night at Tammany Hell, and was very well attended by the leading members of the Young Democracy. Daniel B. Taylor presided, assisted by the usual Vice-Presidents. Gov. Seymour, Senator Dix, John Van Buren, D. E. Delavan, James S. Libby, John Cochrane, Wright Hawkes, and other magnates occupied the sexts of honor. The company numbered about 300 in all. Having disposed the viands, the company listened to a statement by Mr. Taylor of the object of the festival. The battle was over, the victory won, and they could now laugh to scorn all the opposition to the Democratic principles. He enve the first regular toast :

The President of the United States—The Constitutional Chief of the model Republic of the world.

This toast received three hearty cheers. The second tonat was:

Received with vociferous cheers, which interrupted the toast. The whole toast reads as follows :

Our President Elect—In every respect in which his circer may be viewed, and his eminent services considered, they but angur well for the future. His fame ansullied, his integrity pure and unspotted, his relations in sullied, his integrity pure and unspotted, his relations in private life unostentations and kind, and his steadfast course as a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school, afford us every indication of one of the most brilliant administrations ever yet recorded in the history of this

Music—"Hail to the Chief."

It was responded to by Augustus Schell, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee. He was glad to meet his friends once more as victors; many years have rolled around since he had enjoyed that h He gave a history of the Baltimore Convention: the visit to Franklin Pierce; et cetera, et cetera, to the result. His speech was prosy in the last degree, and after ten minutes he was rapped down, or nearly so. He

closed by preising Gen. Scott, and giving as a toast:

Major-General Wiefeld Scott—His eminent services as a military Chieftain entitle him to the grateful thanks of

This was hailed with three hearty cheers.

Mr. Taylor then gave the next regular toast Very enthusiastic cheers here interrupted. The

toast was then read : Our Governor Elect—His preëminent abilities, us coasing devotions to the best interests of the State, it standard-bearer in our ranks, give us every assurant that his term will be distinguished by the uparallel prosperity of our citizens and the advancement of the best interests.

est interests.

Music—"Hail Columbia." The zeal of the candidates for Harbor Masters was

most preiseworthy; they shouted manfully.

Mr. Taylor introduced Gov. Seymour. He made his appearance in Tammany Hall for the first time. He thought it not indelicate for him to appear on this occasion; he had broken over the old usage in the canvass, and had spoken to the people himself during the canjoiced not in a victory over the Whig party, but in a victory for them-a victory for principles beneficial to all parties. For that reason he went forth to address the people. He believed we had never had a contest involving so many important principles. He believed the Whig Administrations at Washington and Albany had been corrupt; that Democratic rule would be be ter, not because Democrats were better men, but that they had better principles. He regarded the result as a triumph of principle. The Governor returned his persenal thanks for the efforts of the party in his behalf. He did not deem it a matter of much consequence whether he or Washington Hunt were elected Governor of this State, but as the old lady said at the sight of the head of Charles the First, after it had been cut off, it was not much of a head after all, but it was a sad loss to him, poor man. [Laughter.] He then referred to the everlasting Baltimore Convention, to which he was a Delegate, and where he promised New-York for Pierce. That promise had been fully redeemed. He gave as his sentiment :

The Democratic Union Club of the City of New-York and their zeal and efficiency in behalf of the Union and victory of the party. [Cheera] Mr. Taylor returned thanks in behalf of the Club.

The next toast was:

Our Mayor Elect-The architect of his own fortunes. Our Mayor Elect—The architect of his own fortunes. By untiring industry, sterling integrity and unwavering patriotism, he has won the esteem and confidence of the citizens of our City: widenced by his election to the highest office in the glit of the citizens of the Empire City of the Western Hemisphere.

Music—"Star Sjengled Banner."

Prof. Henry, a member of the Club, responded, and

gave a sketch of the life of Mr. Westervelt, who, he said, was the son of a widow. [Laughter.] He also the master ship-builder of this great City. life was a lesson of encouragement for poor There is not a rope (except the rope's end) in any on of Westervelt's vessels that is not pledged to the

The Chairman then gave next toast: Our late Brilliant Victory—The result of mion and harmony, of stern and unyielding adherence to the Con-stitution and its Compromises, of the triumph of princi-ple over man-worship, and of the success of those doc-trines! aving a Jetterson for a father, and a Jackson for a

ste-"Yankee Doodle."

Gen. Dix responded. He congratulated the party upon the victory. They had fought openly in far strict construction, economical government, against National Banks, high Protective Tariffs, &c., and in favor of as little restraint as possible by laws. We have com back to the standard of Jefferson. He cologized Jeffer-son as the father of their faith. Then he spoke of the resolutions of '98, which Madison wrote and Jefferson interpreted. He thought Jefferson's Inaugural of 1801 was as truly inspired as the Declaration of Independence. [Three cheers were given for Gen. Dix's clear statement of Jefferson's opinions.] The party had generally lived up to Jefferson's principles; when they had departed, they soon returned to their first love.— He said the Whigs were for broad and loose construction of the Constitution, and were not to be entrusted with government. Gen. Dix spoke of Mr. Pierce as not altogether against River and Harbor Improvement; he was decidedly against a Tariff for Protection only ; he would cut off the abuses at Washington and give us an econemical Government. He only wished that the new Administration would bring back the Government to the Jefferson standard. He believed it would, and that the Democracy of the Union would stand by the President in the work of reform. He gave as a senti-

ment:

Union—The Union of the Democratic party, the secret
of our success: let it be maintained and it will be a
pledge of safety in the Government of our country.
[Cheers.]

The sixteenth regular toast was then given: Our Union-Now and forever-one and in eparable-shoulder to shoulder our Democratic brethren through shoulder to shoulder our Democratic brethren throughout the country marched forward to the contest, feeling that upon the result depended the safety and permanency of our institutions. Their exertions have cemented still closer the bonds which unite us in one common brotherhood. May it continue through the lapse of years, and our watchword ever be "The Union it must and shall be preserved."

Music—"The Flag of our Union Forever."

Lorenzo B. Shepard replied, stating that never in the history of the nations of the earth, had there been such a victory of pure principle, as that which they were now celebrating. He gave a history of the organization of the United States Government—a history too well known to need repeating here. His moral was that everything good ever done for the Government of the United States had been done by the Democratic

party, and by them only. In conclusion, he gave:

The Democratic Farty—United in principle, and in union always victoricus.

The seventh regular tonst was as follows:

Our Guzets—To those who have led the advance guards of our mighty borts our thanks are eminently due. May they live to reap the rewards of their arduous labors in the Democratic ranks. Music—"Old Folks at Home."

The hand physid "The Old Folks at Home," in compliment to John Van Buren; but most unexpectedly to the company, Senator McMurray instead of the Prince responded

The next toast was :

The next toast was:

The Army and Nacy—Their gallant bearing in every emergency aftest their bravery, and guarantee for the future the henor and safety of our glorious Union.

MUSIC—"The Red, White and Blue."

Gen. Walbridge made a strong Annexation speech, and took occasion to pay a high compliment to Gen. and took occasion to pay a series would recommend Scott, whom he trusted Gen, Pierce would recommend to the United States Senate for Lieutenant General. [Great cheering] It was the anti-progressive influence which had defeated Gen Scott, and the Democracy would be rejoiced to see this eminent soldier and civilian, whose political banner is now trailing in the dust, honored as he merited for his military services. He had said before the election, whenever it could be constitutionally done, that he would move for the Annexation of Cuba. He owed this a duty to his constituents of the 111d Congressional District. [Immense cheering and ringing of tumblers.) He would serve the whole Continent the same way whenever its inhabitants so

indicated their will. Gen. W. then gave as his toast, "The Empire State, great in its resources," &c., which met with a general response. He was requested to go on, but declined smid much cheering.

John Cochrane was then introduced to respond to Gen. Walbridge's toast. He said it gave him great pleasure to respond to such a toast before the young Damocrats of the City. He closed by proposing as a toast, The People."

Three cheers were then given for the Old and Young Van Buren

The 9th regular toast was then given The Young Democracy—Earnest, active, and progresse. Ever ready to lend their aid to all views and propositions having for their objects the advancement of man-kind. The country looks forward with hope and faith to the indomitable spirit which actuated them in the late

Music—"Ogden Polka." Mr. Taylor then introduced John Van Buren as a

foreign name. He was received with loud cheers amid some hissing. He said it gave him great pleasure to respond to the toast just read. He complimented the Young Men's Democratic Union Club for the services it had rendered during the campaign. Their exertions were most disinterested and patriotic. They had worked, so far as he was aware, without a hope of reward. This was the more gratifying, as he had the honor of being an honorary member of the Association himself. Gen. Franklin Pierce had also a high claim for disinterestedness, as his refusal of high public stations witnessed. He showed the progress of the Demouracy under reverses and their ultimate success. which he contrasted with the treatment of Clay and Webster. To the young there is a contrast about this treatment of eminent men by the Whigs which was creditable to the Democracy. The adopted citizens in the late contest sided with the Democracy because of their sympathy for the oppressed, and because they viewed the United States as a power on earth. The pec; le of the United States also sympathized with the oppressed people of Cuba, and looked with indignation at the imprisonment of Mr. Thrasher and other American citizens. [Cheers.] The Democracy had done right in electing Franklin Pierce, who will be the youngest President of the United States there has yet been, and n less than six months be the most popular since the time of Washington. [Cheers] He spoke of the freedem of the public lands, a most popular measure, hitherto not connected with party, but it had been supported by Daniel Webster. He trusted Franklin Pierce would recommend its adoption by Congress. He concluded by tonsting "Franklin Pierce and Horatio Sevmour." After this was responded to, Mr. Taylor intreduced

Wright Hawkes. He trusted also that sectional agitation was now frowned down forever. He then followed up Mr. Van Buren's train of ideas, concluding in a very poetical and flighty style of Democratic oratory. He did not pretend to say what measures would arise under Gen. Pierce's administration; but as to their treatment no one doubted they would be fearlessly met. He concluded by toasting "The Foreign Policy of the next Administration."

The tenth toast was:

Civil and Religious Liberty throughout the World.

Music—"The Goddess of Liberty."

Michael Dobeny responded. He cared not what a man's religion was, nor did he suppose his audience He was opposed to religious ascendancy in any country, in Ireland or in America. He referred to the appeals which had been made during the late contest to religious sympathies, and the love of that rich Irish bregue. He trusted his audience would excuse him for referring so lengthily to this subject. He then rejoiced in the success of his party in the recent

When Pierce's Administration enters into power, he thought there would be a great sensation in London and Paris, and the European Governments would receive a severe check, as the Administration of Pierce bidfair to be a firm and fearless one. It behooved us to set a lesson to the world. The country was rescued once more from Whig misrule. He concluded with a sentiment which our reporter did not catch, owing to the confusion which prevailed in the audience at the

Three cheers were given for the "Rich Irish Broque." As soon, however, as the Chair (Mr. Taylor) announced Mr. Blankman, who was to respond to the volunteer teast of Mr. Doheny, in a speech complimenting that gentleman for his remarks, the said Blankman was most effectually put down by a volley of hisses for the space of fifteen minutes or more. Finally an effort was made to forcibly eject Mr. B. when he desisted, after much squabbling and confusion. Calls were made for Rynders and Brady, but neither

appeared.

The next toast was called and read, but owing to the confusion caused by the Blankman proceedings, no response was made. The band struck up an air, which rtially quieted these Democratic jubilants. While the officers were attempting to restore order in the Wiewam, John Van Buren appeared on the stage, and, after a partial cossation of the "noise and confusion, he said "Come boys, let us have another Drink!" Press and Woman was hurried over without a response. an adjournment was had. We could not learn what became of Blankman.

The last of the regular toasts were:

Our Sister Clubs—Bright stars in the const-llation which illumine the heavens. We extend to them all a brother's welcome and a brother's grasp, and say to them, Well done, good and faithful servants.

Music—"Chorus from the Enchantress."

The Frees—The mighty diseminator of thought proughout the world. To it, our brilliant victory is to greatly ascribed, as holding forth to the people the in-imparable benefits arising from a success of the Deancrtic cause.

Music—"Still so Gently o'er me Stealing."

Weman.—The brightest jewel in the coronet of life, Music.—"Let the Tonst be Dear Woman."

Doings of the Board of Steamboat Inspectors. A Washington correspondent of The Buffalo commercial gives some particulars of the doings of the

Board of Steamboat Inspectors, which recently closed its session at Washington. He writes:
The districts in which each of the Supervising Inspectors are to perform their detics are divided as follows:
First Datrict embraces all the waters of the Atlantic

coast, from the northern extreme of Maine to the southern point of Connecticut. Samuel Hall, of Boston, the spector.
Second District embraces all the coast from the First.

Destrict to the extreme of Delaware Bay and tributaries, including also the Hudson River as far as Troy. Charles W. Copeland, of New York, Inspector.

Third District embraces the coast from Delaware to Cape Sable, in Florids. James Murray, of Baltimore,

spector. Fourth District embraces all the Gulf coast from Cape

Sable to the lite Grands, in Texas, the Mississippi River as high up as Baton Rouge, including also California and Oregon. P. H. Skipwith, of New Octeans, Inspector.

Fith District embraces all the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, except the Ohlo, from Baton Rouge, to and including the Missouri river. Davis Embra, of St. Leuis, Inspector.

Sixth District embraces all the waters of the Ohio to brs, of St. Leuis, Inspector.

Sixth District embraces all the waters of the Ohio to Kentucky river. John Shallcross, of Louisville, Ky.,

ecter. Kentucky river. Hen! Crawford, of Pittsburgh. Inspector.
Eighth District embraces all the waters north and
west of Lake Erle, including the Illinois and the Mississippi above the Missouri river. Alfred Guthrie, of Chi-

ge, Inspector. Ninib District embraces all the waters of Lake Erie, St. Lawrence, to Champlain, Wm. A. Bird, of

Dallielo, inspector.

The rules and regulations adopted by the Board to be observed by pilots of steamers upon the lakes and Atlantic coast in passing in narrow or dangerous chan-

All pilots of steamers navigating seas, gulfs, lakes rivers. (except rivers emptying into the Gulf of Mexico of their tributaries.) when meeting or passing each other shall as they approach each other, observe the following regula

their tributants.) when meeting or passing each other shall, as they approach each other, observe the following regulations:

Relet I. The pilot of a descending vessel, if in a marrow river or chemnel, shall check her engine, using only so much steam as shall be necessary to keep, her stocrage, and if no agnetic given each shall pass to the right or on the larboard side of the other, but if this mode of passing shall be desired unsafe by the pilot of either vessel, the pilot objecting to it shall give reaschable notice by a distinct and strong stroke of the bell, repeating the same, if necessary, at short but distinct intervals, while the other shall amover as soon as heard by a similar stroke of the bell, and they shall each pass to the left instead of the right. But if a passage by each other is unsafe or imprecipable, by reason of the narrowness of the channel or from other cases, the pilot of the vessel first in such channel shall ring her bell rapidly, and the other, if not already into collision with another if it be possible to avoid it.

Relet 2 Should the pilot of either vessel fail to make or to narwer the ismals prescribed, or should a signal be answered errone-outsity, both vessels shall be immediately stopped. When a vessel is running in a for, if shall be the duty of the pilot to cause a bell to be strock or the steam whistle to be sounded every two minutes: this rule a all be observed by all pilots in all sees, guils, lakes, bays and rivers.

I understand that the pilots' rules for boats nowigating the waters emptying into the peculiarity of these rivers.

and it was thought impracticable to change or alter

There prevailed, I am told, the greatest unanimity among the members of the Board, and the most consident assurances are expressed that the law will prove amply sufficient to prevent, almost, if not entirely, the recurrence of the dreadind disasters by steamboats with which we have heretotors been shocked.

recurrence of the dreading disasters by steamboats with which we have heretotore been shocked.

There is one thing, of which, at all events, I am confident: the public may rest assured that the law will be faith ully and fairly carried out, and although it will be the constant aim of the Roard not to impose any unaccessary burdens upon the owners or officers of steam vessels, yet every measure promiting additional accuracy to the within the limits of law, will be strictly received.

There are many provisions of the law which it is important that the stramboat men should understand early—such as life boats, life preservers, &c., for if I am not much mistaken, no boat will be allowed to run, after the law comes into torce, without having these provided, and it is apprehended that there will be difficulty in getting supply from the manufacturer, particularly metal-

ting a upply from the manuscrurer, particularly meanite life bosts.

I learn, too, that the Board adjourned to meet in the
City of New York on the Sih of December next, for the
purpose of determining the number of dock passengers
a beat will be allowed to carry. If your owners are interested, let them advise the Inspectors in their respective derriers, that they may know better how to act
—advise all concerned to obtain the law and read it carefollows:

The Crescent City-Mr. Law and his State-

The opponents of the Administration are unremitting in their efforts to misrepresent its action in relation to the Crescent City. We have so repeated by exposed the inaccuracy of their allegations, that we have fell disposed to permit their subsequent statements to pass unnoticed, believing that the country appreciates ever, to require yet another exposure of the want of fairness and fidelity which have throughout charaterized

OFFICE OF THE U.S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Shape:

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMBHP COMPANY, N. N. W. YORK. Nov. 9, 1832. S. N. W. YORK. Nov. 9, 1832. S. Inclosed is a dispatch received from our agent at New-Orleans, by telegraph, by which it appears that while the Acting Secretary of State. C. M. Courad, was giving to the Spanish Mulister at Vashington the assurance that Capt. Porter and Purser Smith were to be removed from the Crescent City and not be again allowed to return, he was putting forth in the official organ of the Administration—The Republic—that the Government was taking efficient measures to vindicate the rights of American ettizeus and the honor of our flag. At the same (time, abs. he was endeavoring privately to have this company discharge Purser Smith and remove Captain Porter from the Coscent City to the Georgia, both of which sets the company declined doing; belie ving then, as they do now, that it was casting an unjust censure upon respectable citizens, who had only done their duty to the Government to their employers and to their country. This was the object in telegraphing for Mr. Roberts, the agent of this company, to come to Washington; and the removal of Captain Porter and Purser Smith was insisted upon by the Acting Secretary of State, C. M. Conrad. All those facts show how far our crizens can rely upon that functionary for the windication of their rights against foreign agression, and how feeble and inefficient our Government must become, if influenced or controlled by such councils.

Very respectifully, your obedient servant,

ficient our Government trolled by such councils.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, CEORGE Law, President

CEORGE LAW, Pressuent.

All the material points in this statement are incorrect.

We understand that Mr. Conrad did not informatic
Spanish Minister that Lieutenant Porter and Parser
Smith should "not be again allowed to return" to Cuba.

The Spanish Minister was informed, however, that these
parties would not egain go out in the Crescent Cay, and,
or this assurance, grounds existed which were believed. parties would not sgam go out in the Crescent Cay, and, for this asymmer, grounds existed which were belowed to be valid. In regard to Lieutenant Porter, it was known that he had been irregularly transferred from the steamer Georgia—to which he had been originally assigned by the Navy Department—to the Crescent City; and he had himself requested to be restored to the communit of the Company, while in this City, had deciated that it was not the intention of the Company to send Smith again in the Crescent City, and that he, too, would be transferred to the Georgia.

was not the intention of the Company to send Smith again in the Crescent City, and that he, too, would be transferred to the Georgia.

If we are not misinformed, this declaration was made by Mr. Roberts to at least two members of the Government. The same gentleman also stated that Smith went on the preceding voyage only because the person appointed in his place had sudienly been seized with illness; the supposition of the company at the time being that certain documents which Lieutenant Porter had transmitted for presentation to the Captain General of Cuba would have satisfied him that his suspicions in regard to Smith were unfounded, and, therefore, that the order issued against him would be revoked. We think that these circumstances, viewed conjointly, warranted the only communication made to Mr. Calderon de la Barca upon the subject.

There is manifest absurding in the idea conveyed by Mr. Law, that the then Acting Secretary of State gave a promise to the Spanish Minister, that Smith would "not be again allowed" to return to Cuba. Mr. Conrad and Mr. Celderon both knew that the Government have no central over the employée of the company, and no necus of preventing Mr. Smith from gong to Havans.

Mr. Celderon both knew that the Government have no central over the employes of the company, and no means of preventing Mr. Smith from going to Havana if he thinks proper to do so.

Mr. Conrad's letter, published by Mr. Law in connection with this dispatch, is sufficient to satisfy any one not reselved to persist in misrepresenting the Government. It shows that the Executive took immediate steps to obtain full information concerning the Crescent City it then addressed a communication upon the sub-the Government of Spain—that the naswer to tha munication has not been received—and that, who munication has not been received—and that, whatever be its character, "neither the honor nor the interests of the country will be neglected." The country, we think, will regard these assurances as satisfactory; all the perversions and wishes of Mr. George Law to the country notwithstanding.

From the For North-West.

Rev. Peter Jacobs, Ojibway Missionary, returned to this place yeaterday on his way to Montreal, from York Factory, situated on Hudson's Bay, a short distance this side of the North Pole. He came to the Saut on his way to that place on the first boat last spring, and

on his way to that place on the first boat last spring, and since that time with the exception of some two weeks spent at the Bay, he has been traveling to and from that truly hypertorean region. During this period of about six menths he has traversed this vast extent of country between Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay, a journey going and coming not less than 4,000 miles in length, in bark cances, on foot, and in small vessels.

This route lies by the way of the Red River of the North, Lake Winnepeg, Lake of the Woods, and other small lakes in that region, where there was water he traveled in his cance where there was none, his cance was carried over portages on the shoulders of his voyageurs. On his return, in passing across Lake Winnepeg, he had the misfortune to be shippyrecked in his frail birchen vessel and of losing five hundred dollars in specie, together with all his clothes, equipment and valuables, his men and himself escaping barely with their lives.

bles, his men and himself escaping barely with their lives.

Lake Winnepeg, or the "middy water," is quite a large sheet of water, being about 300 miles in length and 60 in width, or about as large as Lake Erie. One solitary schooner of some fifty tuns burden is all the vissel that sails over its broad surface, if we except the bark canoes of the voyageurs. This sail vessel belongs to the Hadson Bay Fur Company, and is employed in transporting furs and supplies on their way to and from Hudson's Bay, the chief factory of this grest Company. Little has is known of this great northern lake, with its solitary vessel and its limited business, it is what Lake Superior was to the world twenty-five years ago, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that, as in the case of this lake, unknown resources said unforceson circumstances with intwenty-five years more, surround its shores with civilization, and cover its waters with steam and sail vessels. That it is region rich in minerals there is no doubt from the testimony of many travelers. The time may come when Lake Superior will be but the half-way place for lausiness and travel to the North-West.

We learn from Mr. Jacobs that Mr. McTavish, Chief Factor, and formerly stationed at this place, remains at the Bay; that Mr. Ballenden, also for several years Agont of the Hudson's Bay's post here, has recovered his health and has gone this season over the mountains to Colum-

the Bay, that Mr. Barienhem, also for several years A mit of the Hudson's Bay's post here, has recovered his health and has gone this season over the mountains to Colum-bia on the Pacific; and that the season has been pleas-ant and a favorable one for the business of the Company.

Later from Utah-Indian Hostilities.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from the Missouri, on the fine steamer Timour No. 2, were J. H. Kinkead, Esq. and Judge Redi of the Supreme Court, of the flourishing Territory of Utah. Mr. Kinkhead is a member of the emisent firm of Livingston, Kinkead & Co., which is very extensively engaged in mercantile operations at the City of Sait Lake, and which has established a reputation of almost national importance. Mr. K. and his party started for the States, one day after the departure of the mail, which reached independence several days ago.

The news from the Territory is not of startling importance, yet we are glad to learn that its affairs were in the most prospercus condition. The crops had turned out admirably, and the agricultural class was of course in fine spirits. Trade of almost every description was remarkably brisk, and the regular merchants were esceedingly fortunate in being able to transact a large and remunerative business. In fact, there was no cry of hard times. Among the passengers who arrived yester-

large and remunerative business. In fact, there was no cry of hard times. So far as we could ascertain, the officers and the peo-

So far as we could ascertain, the officers and the peo-ple were getting along in a most satisfactory manner, and no outbreak was anticipated. The Pawnee Indians were again becoming disorderly, and had been commit-ting depredations on California emigrants. The guilty parties were, however, discovered and apprehended and would be dealt with in a proper manner. The Sloux and Cheyennes tribes were anxious to declare war against the Pawnees, and were seaking only for an op-portunity to commence active hostilities.

portunity to commence active hostilities.

We may acom expect to see a lot of active propagandists from Salt Lake in our midst. A party was passed on the way in, and the members of it are composed almost entirely of missionaries. Judge Reid, who had been recently appointed, was on his way to his new locality; but the journey across the plains did not agree with his health, and he returned from Fort Laramie.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Bouthern Telegraph Office, corner of Hancers and Bosser-ete

Bont Run Down by a Steamer-Great Loss of Life.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852. We are in receipt of dates from St. John, New Brunswick, to the 12th inst.

On the 11th instant, as a steam ferry-boot was crossing from Carlton to St. John, she came in contact with a row boat filled with laborers, who had been engaged in loading the ship Zenobia lying out in the stream, and were returning home. The boat was capsized, and out of from 18 to 21 enen who were in it nine only were saved. Six bodies have been recovered

The Crescent City Affair-The Ships Freces in an Iceberg. BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852,

The Southern mail has arrived all the way through.

The New-Orleans Bulletin publishes an extract from a letter addressed by Consul Sharkey to Captain Devenport of the Crescent City. It says:
"The Captain General has received a letter from the
Spanish Minister at Washington, in which the Minister says the Secretary of State assured him in the most pos trive manner that Purser Smith should not return on the ship, and authorized the Minister so to state to the Cap tain General. The letter was shown me, and translated by Mr. Savage, who was with me. His Excellency expressed much regret that the please had not been kept. I could give no satisfactory explanation of the matter, and remarked to him that Mr. Smith was prob ably not an officer of the Navy, and the Government had

The Picagune is informed that the officers of the ship Kennebec, on her passage from New-Orleans to Liverpool in May last, when near the Grand Banks, discovered two vessels frozen together in an iceberg. The Picapune asks whether those vessels might not be-long to Sir John Franklin's Expedition.

no power to remove him from the ship."

The Late Storm on the Lakes. CLEVELAND, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852. The steamer Michigan lies off Chagrin River

15 miles below here, with her smoke-pipes carried away. She appears in a bad condition. The Empire State is safe at Toledo. MILWAUNES, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852.
The schooner Twin Brothers, of Milwaukee.

nchore at Muskegen.
The schooner Roberts, of Chicago, (in bal-

last) is also ashore at the same place.

The schooner Walton, of Chicago, is ashore near Grand River. The schooner Gold Humer, of Racine, is

ashore near Maniton Island-a total wreck Advices from the West come in slowly.
A sail vessel, bottom up, is reported near

Fsirport; name unknown; crew supposed to be lost.

At the mouth of the Detroit River 10 or 12 The schooner Eagle is a total wreck at the

mouth of the Wellend Canal, with a carge of 8,000 bushels of wheat—all lost. One hand was drowned; the rest escaped after much suffering.

The Canadian schooners Sovereign and Lady Bayot are ashore in Lake Huron. The former is a

The propeller Ohio went ashore, but by disharging her cargo got off, and arrived here last night.

A report is in circulation that a steamer was een on fire on the north shore off Gleveland last night, out we have no reliable particulars. Snow fell freely here last night.

Rumored Loss of the Propeller Powhattan on Lake Eric, and a Number of Lives Lost.

Private advices received from Dunkirk report that the propeller Powhattan foundered on the Lake during the late storm, and that all on board, including a number of Passengers, perished. Her books and papers were washed ashore. We have received nothing authentic as yet, but the above information is probably too true.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852. Full returns of the Congressional Election are not yet received, but the indications are in favor of the following:—First District, Campbell, Dem.; Second District, Wentworth, Dem.; Third District, Norton, Whig: Sixth District, Yates, Whig: Seventh District, Constable, Whig: Eighth District, Gillespie, Whig. The election of Yates and Gillespie is regarded as certain, but the other Whigs are somewhat in doubt.

Obio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852.
An adjourned session of the Ohio State Leg. here to-day, but nothing of interest Fire at Dunkirk.

The row of wooden buildings on the north The row of wooden buildings on the north side of Front-st, between Buffalo and Centre-sts, was completely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The large brick freight dept of the N.Y. and Eric Enfroad, in the same row, was saved. The sufferers are: Dill, Montague & Co., Bradley & Co., Forbea & Co., forwarders: Biggs & Co., druggists; O'Neil & Co., grocers; O'Reilly's Telegraph Office: Driggs & Wilbur, auctioneers. The total loss has not been ascertained.

Taov, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852. The extensive iron foundry of Messra. Wager, Richmond & Smith caught fire on Saturday night, and was damaged to the extent of \$20,000. Insured for \$16.600. Execution Stayed.

Fire at Troy.

Wilmington, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852.

A special messenger has arrived here from

Madison, bringing the Governor's postponement of the execution of Connoughly and McDonald, who were to have been hung to-day. Masonic Intelligence Sequer Santa Full Adelprima, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852.

The Grand Lodge of Masons this evening lected Thomas Heim Grand Warden in place of Goo. McFarland, deceased.

Christian Baker was shot to-day by Maria Maria a German domestic, whom he had seduced. Masonic Intelligence Seducer Shot.

Long Masser, a German domestic, whom he had aduced and borrowed \$100 from, and afterward refused to marry her or repsy the money. She fired a pistol at him as he was leaving his mother's door. The ball inflicted a had wound in the back of his head, but it is not

Death of Capt. Ray.

Hupson, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852. Capt S. Ray, an old and well known citizen of Hudson, died this morning at 5 o'clock, aged

The Planters' Bank of Mississippi.

New-Onleans, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852.
Further returns render it probable that there is a majority in the State, against paying the Planters' Bank Bonds.

The Steamship William Penn at New-Or-The Steamship William Penn at New-Or-leans-The Weather.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852.

The steamship William Penn arrived here
day from New-York.

The weather here is cold and frosty.

The Steamsip Southerner at Charleston.
CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852.
The U. S. mail steamship Southerner, Capt.
William Foster, arrived at her wharf, in this city, at 7
o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning.

FLAX CULTURE-CLAUSSEN'S MACHINE .- One

FLAX CULTURE—CLAUSERS'S MACHINE.—One thing is certain, whether the Chevalier Claussen's Cotton machine is a humbug or not, that is a good crop and our fermers have found it out.

In Trumbull County, Ohio, they have increased the collivation of that wonderfully within five years. It leaves the ground in a good state for wheat, the seed is always a cash article, and the straw or stalk is generally worth \$5 or \$6 per tun even now.

The Claussen process, if successful, makes the straw worth \$5 to \$10 per tun. His works are now in operation at Stepacy, in England.

The English consume the flax grown on 700,000 acres of ground, but they raise in Great Britain only 150,000 acres. The English sow 2½ bushels to the acre, and obtain 20½ bushels to the acre.

They raise the same crop on the same ground, every year in succession, by their system of high farming.

Afarmer in Preble County, Ohio, raised 22½ bushels to the acre, and our soil generally, with the streation and expense bestowed upon it in England, will produce more to theacre.

We do not infirmate that the Chevaller Claussen's patcut is not what he expects of it: we know nothing about its practical operation; but if he can, as he says, clean it for \$12 per tun, the results to the United States will be immense.